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Charles W. Penrose, Editor

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THE DESERET NEWS,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 31, 1902.

PROMPT MEASURES DEMANDED

There has recently been an increase in some of the diseases that for awhile appeared to have been checked in this city. It is believed that one of the reasons for this is the swirling dust, which for some days has doubtless carried noxious germs in different directions, that have found congenial quarters in systems just in the right condition for their development and multiplication. If a thorough system of sprinkling were maintained, regularly, the nuisance complained of might be abated with probable beneficial results to health. We cannot prevent the breezes from blowing, nor would we if we could during the heated season, but it is possible to lay the dust and prevent much discomfort if not suffering and death. The city authorities will have to look well to this source of trouble and take measures to meet it effectually, whatever may be the cost.

Another source of infection is believed to be the dumping of refuse at places adjacent to the city, instead of destroying it by fire. This calls loudly for the immediate building of the crematory. The City Council seems to have come down to steady business instead of wasting time in party or other wrangles. This is encouraging. Now let the work of erecting a crematory have prime consideration. It should be hurried as rapidly as possible. Further delays are not only irritating but dangerous. The work of sanitation is all right. The health inspectors have been doing good work. Let it be kept up. There is much of it yet to be done. But unless we have a place properly constructed for the burning of the waste matter cleaned up throughout the city, our sanitary conditions will still be unsafe and unsavory.

It is no consolation to hearts bereaved and homes desecrated by the cruel hand of death, to think that the suffering endured might have been avoided if the measures here advocated had been earlier adopted. This is a serious matter and it requires immediate and determined attention.

MEDICINAL SUBSTITUTIONS.

Attention has been called, by some of the Chemical and Drug Associations of this country, to the practice of "Substitution" which is very common in practice at drug stores in many places. Articles are called for, very frequently, which the druggist does not keep in stock or for which he would rather substitute some preparation of his own, or on which he can gain a greater percentage. He informs the purchaser that he has something else "just as good" or better. Sometimes he says, "I make this preparation myself. I assure you it is better than the other."

Complaints are made by physicians as well as the companies referred to that this attempt at "Substitution" frequently interferes with their practice. Doctors know what they prescribe, and usually purchasers know what they want, and reliable druggists will furnish the articles called for, without demur or attempt at equivocation. Imitations of patent medicines are frequently imposed upon the public, and these ought to be exposed whenever attempted.

The press in the East is paying some attention to this matter, and the public everywhere should be cautioned against both imitations and substitutions, for medicine is a delicate article to tamper with, and ought to be protected from every kind of subterfuge.

We believe that the use of drugs and patent medicines has become excessive and injurious in this as well as other communities, and while we deprecate indulgence in them when not absolutely necessary, we are of the opinion that purchasers should be supplied with that which they apply and pay for, and not be deceived by any specious substitution.

A SWEET MORSEL.

As a sample of the kind of stuff religious papers furnish to their readers when touching on the subject of "Mormonism," we copy the following from The Christian Guide. It is the closing paragraph of a two-column article, filled with the same kind of "Christian" enlightenment, is dated Salt Lake City, Utah, and signed Frank Thompson:

"What is Mormonism? Let me brand it for you. It is the drug of pollution; the essence of lust; the slime of rottenness; the ooze of filth; the stench of decayed hypocrisy; the froth of poison; the quintessence of deception; the consummation of evil; the climax of sin."

We do not know who the writer is, nor do we care. He may be a resident of this city, or he may be one who has never seen the place or learned anything of the people here or of their faith. But it is certain that his heart cannot be as pure as it might be, if the

saying of the Savior is any guide: "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." We reproduce that portion of his tirade to show how anti-"Mormons" rave and "imagine a vain thing," and what kind of "argument" they offer against the glorious truths of the latter-day Gospel.

AN APPROPRIATE SPEECH.

The oration delivered on Memorial Day at Arlington by President Roosevelt, has been published in the Deseret News, and is well worth reading. We refer to it now because of the President's timely allusions to the disputed question of atrocities said to have been committed by United States soldiers in the Philippines, and to the lynchings perpetrated in this country.

The President does not attempt to deny that acts of barbarity have occurred, or pretend that they were justified because of the provocation arising from the treachery and cruelty of the enemy. But he does distinguish between the guilt of the individuals charged with those crimes and the responsibility of the army for them.

His announcement that "Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrences of all such instances in the future," gives the assurance that whatever may be the result of those investigations, the wrongs proved to have been committed cannot be fairly deflected against the administration.

The shocking savagery attending the lynchings of negroes was also denounced by the President, and the point was clearly presented, that those who failed to condemn the burnings and torturings of colored criminals, have not much occasion to comment on the reported barbarities towards the Filipinos. While neither affords any excuse for the other, both are to be equally reprobated and deplored.

The fact that the excesses said to have been indulged in by troops in the Philippines occurred during a time of war, and were incited no doubt by the vile deeds of Filipinos upon our soldiers, is set forth in the President's speech, and while not furnishing palliation for wrong should be taken into account in a decision upon the whole matter.

A POOR WAY OUT.

The Evangelist, on what it claims to be the thoroughly reliable authority, makes some rather startling revelations in regard to the Philippine commissioners in those islands, referring to their religious observances. Desiring to be perfectly neutral as between the Catholics and Protestants, they decided not to have anything to do with either. And they issued instructions to most of the civil employees that they should not take active part in any religious work. One of the high officials had been an active member of the Methodist church at home and took a letter of commendation to Manila, but, in obedience to the official opinion, he never entered a church since his arrival. A prominent leader in educational work refused to address a meeting in the Young Men's Christian association, and another who had made an engagement to speak at a public meeting for Americans only, was requested to cancel it because it was under the auspices of the Evangelical union. The commissioners themselves decided that they would never be present at any religious services; "and as far as is known, they have not attended a regular service of any of the Protestant churches."

If this is true, it is no wonder if the Filipinos have come to the conclusion that the Americans are a Godless people. Our officials in the islands ought to have been the first to set a good example in worship. The influence of their practice in this regard can hardly be overestimated. It is unfortunate that Christendom should be so divided as to make it necessary for anybody to consider a "neutrality" proposition.

In true religious there is no such thing, only "for" or "against."

But the circumstances are, it would have been better to worship in rotation in the different churches, than not to worship at all. To stay away entirely was the poorest way of solving the trouble.

"MORMONISM" GROWING.

"While it is commonly believed that polygamy has been stamped out in this country, that fact should not lead people to believe that the 'Mormons' are becoming fewer. Quite the contrary is the case. In the last ten years, according to a late census report, the number of 'Mormons' in this country has more than doubled, something that cannot be said of any of the orthodox churches of the land."—Spokesman Review.

Some years ago, it was popularly supposed that "Mormonism" would stand or fall with the practice of one particular doctrine, and that misconception caused the enemies of the Church to concentrate every effort against that point, not because they in reality saw in what they called polygamy a greater evil than in the various social customs that are prevalent in their own "spheres of influence," but because they hoped by that means to crush the Church. That was their hope, their desire. But they have commenced to find out that they were mistaken in this. The Church lives. The truth of the Gospel of salvation is accepted by the honest in heart, as their minds are being opened to perceive it.

And this reminds us of a suggestion made editorially by the New York Mail and Express the other day, that "Mormonism" can no longer be combated with legislative measures, but must be fought with "intellectual and moral means" on its own grounds. That paper makes some statements that are not correct as matters of fact, but in its suggestion that the Latter-day Saints be "met on their own ground" with intellectual and moral means, it takes a correct stand. It is a disgrace to this country's church people, that the

battle ever was taken out of the moral and intellectual sphere, where it properly belongs. It was the same mistake that persecutors in all ages committed, when they dragged dissenters before worldly tribunals and consigned them to dungeons, sword, and death.

"Mormonism" has always courted a spiritual contest. It is truth, and as such it stands forth in the broad day light, desiring nothing better than to be measured by the teachings of the Bible, the discoveries of scientists, the deductions of logic, and the results it has produced. Let it be put to the test, as was the Gospel of Jesus in the early ages, and there is no fear for the outcome.

RUMORS FROM AFRICA.

The London dispatches continue hopeful of the establishment of peace in South Africa, as a result of the conference at Vereeniging. There is no definite news of the proceedings, but the fact that the negotiations continue argues for peace. It has been said that there is an irreconcilable minority among the representatives of the Boers, and this may account for the slow progress made.

Rumors are, further, afloat to the effect that two new little Boer republics have been established. One is said to be in the extreme northern part of Transvaal, where no British forces have penetrated. Commandant Beyers is said to have been elected president there. The other is in territory lying between Bechuanaland and the Atlantic ocean. Piet de Villiers, it is said, is the president of this community. It has only a few hundred inhabitants, but these have established a capital and started building cattle kraals.

We do not know what reliance can be placed in these rumors, but it would seem to be a way out of the present dilemma, to give the irreconcilable farmers a chance to withdraw to some secluded spot and there live in independence, until the last spark of hatred is extinguished and self-interest, perhaps, would draw them in under the strong protection of the British flag. If this is done, there can be no obstacle to the "peace with honor," which is generally desired.

Another object would also be gained by the establishment of a couple of little republics. It is supported by people familiar with South African conditions, that British and Boers will not, for a long time to come at least, be able to live in peace side by side. The British will need a large army there, to support the administration, and that is always distasteful to a free people. If there were a Boer territory to which the disaffected might go, there would be less danger of trouble in the annexed republics. There would then be safety valves, through which the dangerous element would find a natural escape. And if it is true, as Lord Rosebery intimated in his speech at Leeds, that the British ministry is not "concluding peace with a crushed foe, to whom no further attention need be paid," it is not impossible that some such concession to their bravery may be made.

WHAT BECAME OF THEM?

The St. Pierre disaster has again brought to general notice the destruction of Pompeii at the beginning of our era and Max Nordau asks what became of the inhabitants that did not perish. Where did the Pompeians go, those that escaped from the city? There was a population of about 30,000, and of these only a few hundred lost their lives, as has been shown by the excavations. The eruption of Vesuvius lasted for only a few days, and the deposit of ashes did not exceed from one to three yards in depth. The houses were well built, as we have found out, and were filled with costly furniture, bronzes, marble statuary, gold and silver ornaments and jewels. They might have been restored to their original condition in a short time, but they were wholly abandoned, no attempt having been made, so far as we can determine, to recover anything. Perhaps the citizens were so rich that they did not care to make the attempt, or were they so overcome by fear and superstition that they dared not? But where did they go? Any other city would have been glad to receive them, but history gives no account of them whatever. Another case of lost tribes, as it were.

AN OLD LAW.

According to a recent Paris dispatch, an archeologist, Prof. Morgan, has succeeded in deciphering the inscriptions on some clay tablets, containing the laws of a Babylonian king, contemporary with Abraham. The law books were discovered, it is said, by a French exploration party digging up the city of Luza. They are part of the archeologist exhibition at the Grand Palais, opened on the first day of May. The following are extracts from that ancient Babylonian law code:

"The man who robs a house after shall be thrown into the fire."
"The burglar discovered in the act has forfeited his life if he carries weapons on his body. He shall be buried on the spot where he entered the house."
"He who destroys a fruit tree shall be fined ten pieces of silver."
"He who drives another man's ox to death shall give ox for ox."
"He who injures an animal shall be fined half the worth of the animal."
"A woman inheriting house, field or orchard from her husband must not be molested in her possessions, which she shall be free to leave to her favorite son. Her husband's children shall not be entitled to fight the testament."
"He who enters into a contract without witnesses or without any instrument in writing, shall not be allowed to carry his case before the courts."

M. I. A. Conference tomorrow. No ward meetings in the city.

Jewell City, Kansas, has a boy who likes castor oil. He must be a Jew of a boy.

The leading issue of the fall campaign will be speeches in Congress and executive documents.

If returns from the pleasure resorts can be trusted, yesterday Salt Lake was on pleasure bent.

In New York they say, "Knocked into the subway." Elsewhere in the country

the phrase is: "Knocked into a cocked hat."

Services at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Twenty-first ward meeting house at 10 a. m. Sunday.

If it is wise to prepare for war in time of peace why is it not wise to prepare for strikes in time of prosperity?

The Chicago teamsters seem to be about the only people in the country that the beef trust has not got by the throat.

If the plumbers of the country have formed a trust people may be sure of one thing—they have left a hole to crawl out of.

All pictures of St. Pierre and Martinique during and after the eruption of Mount Pelee should be viewed by the United States consul before being accepted as genuine.

And now Joseph Schwab, brother of the head of the great steel trust, has been given a job as head of a new thirty million trust. Besides a billion dollar trust this is a kindergarten business but still it is something.

What the President had to say about lynchings should be read by every American. In all the world's wickedness there have never been more cruel or wicked crimes than some of the lynchings in the United States. They are the shame and disgrace of our country.

The conference of the Mutual Improvement Associations will be held in the Tabernacle in this city tomorrow. The public are invited to the services in the morning commencing at 10 o'clock. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. There will be no meetings in the city wards tomorrow night.

Some people in Washington are becoming very anxious lest Cuba will not be able to pay the expenses of her government. It seems a little soon to show anxiety over the matter seeing that Cuba has been "going it alone" for just a week. At least a fortnight should be allowed to elapse before self-government in Cuba is pronounced a failure.

In President Roosevelt's speech at Arlington yesterday, notable as it was it contained no more notable words than these:

"The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, can not be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side."

Only the other day Bishop Thoburn said that Hongkong was a safer place in which to live than Chicago. Yet a Chicago jury after three hours of hard and conscientious study has declared Balzac's novels "unfit for the libraries of respectable people." That settles it, and respectable people who have found pleasure and some instruction in reading the "Comedie Humaine" will throw their Balzac into the fire and henceforth be truly respectable.

Senator Hanna is a good deal of a Stole. When certain Cubans interested in the reciprocity bill were in Washington they gave boxes of high grade cigars to many of the administration leaders. The president, it is said, received a thousand of the cigars, each in a paper wrapper bearing his name. Only one of those to whom the cigars were presented refused to accept them.—Senator Hanna. A box of 500 was sent to him at his house. The senator returned them. The Cubans, believing that there must have been some mistake, sent the cigars to his residence again next day. Again they were returned, and then the Cubans called on Senator Hanna to learn what the trouble was. "I cannot accept them," said the senator. "They are very good cigars, no doubt, but I will not take them. This question of reciprocity is coming up in the Senate and I will have to vote on it. You don't know how I am going to vote, and I don't know if I will not let a box of cigars stand in the way of doing what I may believe to be right."

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Boston Transcript.

It is reported that a Congregational church down in New Jersey has come over en masse into the Episcopal fold. It is very a cheap piece upon the ecclesiastical board. This is the second time within a few years that such an extraordinary conversion has taken place. It cannot, however, be construed as any great reversal of theological belief, but merely indicates that the bars between Christian denominations are now so loosely constructed as to permit of such a change of front. Such an event has been possible only within a very short period of time, and bears witness to the truth that differences in theology can easily be disregarded.

Baltimore Herald.

The almost unanimous adoption, after brief debate in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church on Thursday, of the report of the committee appointed at the last general assembly to revise the Westminster confession of faith marks the zenith of one of the most remarkable evolutions in church doctrine that the world has ever seen.

Portland Oregonian.

A recent number of the Methodist Magazine, published at St. Louis, and going, of course, exclusively into Methodist families, contains the offer of a prize or "premium" for subscribers to a "combination game-board," on which tennis and billiards may be played in miniature, with a large number of variations; "some exciting games," "other quiet games," which means, we assume, games of chance and games of skill. At any rate, this "combination game-board" belongs to the same category with cards, ping-pong, bridge whist, and other worldly pastimes of a kind once eschewed with abhorrence by Methodists, under Wesley's rule forbidding "the taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of Lord Jesus." There is, of course, a curious significance in this incident. It implies that Methodism is changing.

Living Church.

The terrible calamity on the island of Martinique has shocked the whole world, and a number of people, probably in the vicinity of forty thousand, swept into almost instantaneous death by the flood of lava and the fall of fire in showers from above, presents such a catastrophe as hardly be comprehended. Faith may reel at this

awful calamity; yet the mystery is not greater when viewed from the point of the sudden death of forty thousand, than from the tragedy of the single sudden death of the laborer who may be killed by the fall of an icicle.

The Watchman.

The question is how, in a moral universe, shall we explain calamities that have no apparent causal relation with the moral conduct of the sufferers? This problem baffles the author of the Book of Job, and all the discoveries of science and the light of the Christian revelation do not resolve the thick darkness that settles about it. When trouble comes for which we can trace no moral antecedent and no good result, the irrepressible cry bursts from every human heart, "Why?" And there is no answer but the answer of Job: "Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him." From our point of view the events of life are often wholly irreconcilable with our faith in the divine goodness. And yet we must hold our faith. We believe that God is working out for us and for the race purposes of goodness that we cannot understand.

Northwestern Christian Advocate.

There is a tendency in modern thought to minimize rather than magnify the saying of Jesus that except a man be born from above he cannot see the kingdom of God. The natural man is held up as deserving of certain recognition. Much is said of the "Greek conception of life," its joy in mere human existence, in physical beauty and so on. Something may be said for this view of life. It is not necessary to hold that man is totally depraved, but there is great need that we hold firmly to the teachings of Jesus that a birth from above is necessary. And this new birth is not a mere phenomenon of adolescence. It is not something that is inevitable. It will not come except in answer to an expressed need. We are not born of the Spirit without earnest striving and faithful waiting upon God.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A very interesting special feature of the May number of The International Printer is the frontispiece, which is a fac simile of the first page of the Mazurin Bible, done in six colors and gold. The Mazurin Bible is probably the most beautiful printed book. There is an illustrated article on the "Roverioffle," showing some of the choicest of their bindings, together with the working drawings. In addition to the special feature, The International Printer contains much of interest in the way of news and comment, collected from the centers of printing.—Philadelphia.

The June number of Lippincott's Magazine offers a complete novel by Caroline Gebhardt, entitled "A Real Daughter of Revolution." The story teems with Redcoats and Rebels; there are some sharp skirmishes and close escapes. In addition to the novel there are half-a-dozen short stories. Mr. Charles Morris presents a paper on "The New Atmosphere." An article called "Fees and Commissions," by John Oliver Speed, contains hints about tips both in this country and abroad. The verse of the month is by Richard Burton, Laura Bell, Marion Hill, Clarence Urmey, Gertrude E. Heath, George James, William H. Hillyer, Helen M. Richardson, and Fulbert L. Waldo.—Philadelphia.

The June number of The Arena closes the 27th volume of that excellent magazine. Its contents are full of variety and interest. The coming paper, by the Hon. Samuel C. Parker, A. M., who makes an inquiry into the causes of the "Philippine war." This is followed by a symposium on "The Late Cecil Rhodes," the contributors being Reginald de Quinton and Felix L. Orvald, M. D., who considers Rhodes "a modern Cortez." An interesting feature is an interview, by the editor-in-chief, with C. W. Penrose of the Deseret News, "The Plural Marriage Problem." The "Glorious and the Sacrifice" is the title of a story by Eleanor H. Porter. Among other articles are the following: "The Physical Basis of History," by Charles R. Keyes, Ph. D.; "An Echo of the Inquisition," by the Rev. Robert E. Bissbee; "A National Co-operative Conference," by the Rev. Hiram Vrooman; "The Russian Remedy," by James H. Eob, D. D.; "A Bit of Old Mexico," by B. O. Flower; "The Ancient Working People," by Wm. Baile, and "Are Women to Blame?" by Elliott Flower. Editor McLean announces an elaborate symposium on "Imperialism" for the July number, together with a "conversation" with Eltwedge Pomeroy.—The Alliance Pub. Co., 569 Fifth Ave., New York.

The June number of Ainslee's Magazine presents several well written short stories, and among these are: "The Matchmaker" by Richard W. Mumford; "The Spell of the Desolation" by Norman Duncan; "The Stuff in Sundown Drive" by Livingston Comfort; and "How a Prairie Fire Secured a No." by Wm. Whittaker. There are special articles on "New Orleans the Most Dramatic City in the United States," Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish; "The Growth of Luxury in America," and "The United States and South America." There is also an ode by Arthur Ketchum, "The Song of the Bugles," and some space is as usually devoted to "Topics of the Theater." The frontispiece is a picture of Newport house of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.—Street & Smith, 235 William St., New York.

The June number of McClure's magazine opens with the second paper by Miss Stone on her experiences among the Brigands. A special feature is the beginning of Booth Tarkington's new serial, "The Two Ventriloquists." In this novel the author is again returning to the field of his first great success; John La Farge furnishes the fourth of his "great artists" series in a magnificent paper on Rubens, magnificently illustrated. Brooks Adams contributes an estimate of John Hay. The stories in the number are all by authors who have a name by their contributions to McClure's. Kipling's poem on Cecil Rhodes is reprinted in full.—New York.

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